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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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MISCELLANY.

Romance in Real Life—An Extraordinary Story.

A young woman was arrested by a policeman last Saturday, on Fourth street, for wearing male attire. Some three months ago she was arrested on the same charge. Her appearance, manner, style of conversation, and the accounts she gives of herself, place her quite above the ordinary class of women who affect the garb of the opposite sex. All who conversed with her are impressed with the conviction that her story is true. In light gray pants, vest and coat, and light felt hat, she looks like a sprightly boy of fourteen. She is medium (woman's) size, black and curling hair large lustrous dark eyes, regular features, rosy and fresh looking, and in very generous health. Her narrative, received from her in the calaboose, is as follows:

I was born in Michigan near the north of Kalamazoo city. My father was heir to a large landed estate in England, and had an abundance of money, with which he traveled about for pleasure. I was taken from my birth place when only a few months old. Mother died when I was only seven years old; then father had the whole care of my two brothers and me. We had a private tutor who travelled with us. Brothers were sent to college. When I was eleven father died. At fourteen I was married to a member of a minstrel troupe. He had some five thousand dollars in money, and went into partnership with his uncle, who lost his life and the money while crossing the Atlantic.

When I had been married eighteen months my husband died, and I was left wholly to the care of my two brothers. The elder was clerk in a banking house, and the other was still at college in Ohio. When the war broke out my younger brother came home and they both enlisted. First they consulted me about enlisting. I at last consented. I considered that the country needed every able-bodied man to aid in putting down the rebellion. Their regiment went to Baltimore, and afterwards I became restless and uneasy, and wanted to join them. My younger brother was eager I should, and my elder brother reluctantly consented. Going to Baltimore I entered the hospital and was nurse to the sick and wounded. There I frequently met my two brothers, and was tolerably contented, but at length I received insults and ungrateful returns from the recovered soldiers. Some were kind hearted and grateful. I was determined to be with my brothers, yet I could not endure the continued insults, and so I asked my brothers' consent to dress in male attire and join their regiment in some capacity so as to be near them. I proposed to act as orderly to the Major, who was our second cousin on father's side. My elder brother first peremptorily refused his consent, but the younger and myself insisted, and he finally but reluctantly yielded. When I assumed male clothes my younger brother complimented me and said I looked like a great green boy. I thought the disguise was perfect. He took me to some rough places to accustom me to it naturally. I recollect going with a large party where the glasses were handed around to drink. As I undertook to "tip the glass" my hand trembled awkwardly, but no one seemed to notice it. I enlisted and was sworn in as the Major's orderly. The regiment was ordered to New Orleans under Gen. Butler. My younger brother was wounded in a skirmish and died in consequence. Nearly went crazy. I was in the second assault on Baton Rouge, and received a severe sabre cut on the right arm. At all times I grazed one of my lower limbs, and a number passed through my clothes.

In a short time the Major discovered my sex, but learning all the circumstances and that I would stay with my brothers, he let me remain, and treated me as respectably and kindly as a father could do. I got on very well till a man who suspected me attacked me in an out of the way place, when I had to defend myself, and after giving him warning I shot him with a four-shooter. I meant to disable his arm, but he stooped so quick that the ball entered his face and found its way under his skull cap. I attended him for two weeks till he was out of danger, but would not allow him to speak to me. When he attempted to I told him I should leave unless he desisted, and he then would not. Others wondered much, but did not understand, and said I was a foolish boy. After I left him he sent me a written apology, very humble, and begged forgiveness in such a manner that I forgave him.

I remained with few interruptions or difficulties, as Orderly for the Major, but by and by he was taken sick, and I took the Louisiana fever, and the erysipelas, and was very homesick. This was last January. The Major got furloughs for us both. I accompanied him to northern Illinois, his home, and then went on to Michigan. On the way my health became good again. I assumed female dress when I came to the place where I had lived with my husband—Pleasant Valley, near Detroit. Stayed about four weeks, then started out again, and took citizen's (male) dress. Meantime the Major had resigned. I had resolved to join my brother again at New Orleans. He was my only hope and stay in the world. I traveled by rail to Cairo, and thence to Memphis on the steamboat Belle Memphis, and from Memphis on another boat to Lake Providence. I had heard of the illness of a college mate of my dead brother, and found him, (the college friend,) in the hospital at Lake Providence. He was also our second cousin on mother's side. I went to the hospital and staid two weeks nursing him till he died. Then I took a boat to go to Cairo, in order to go to New York, and from thence by ship to New Orleans, but on the way, not getting my trunk checked, I lost it, with \$100 in gold, and some greenbacks, a revolver that cost \$30, and an ivory handled stiletto.

The trunk was too heavy for me to carry to the State-room, and the porter neglected to do it, and next morning it was missing. Then I had left only money enough to take me to St. Louis, where I concluded I must go to try to get work. I got here about the 20th of March or first part of April, and went first to the Tyler House, and stayed only a short time, when I got work at the Everett House as a dinner-room boy. I was all the time anxious and nearly distracted about my only remaining brother, from whom I could hear nothing, and after writing to him in vain, I wrote home and received a letter that he had died of fever. So I was left all alone.

At the Everett House I succeeded as waiter, though I had never done any housework, and my sex was not discovered, though I had to sleep with a boy. I could not knead bread, but could make pastry, having learned it as a pastime. I had to be among the boys as one of them, and they urged me to go the Bowery and Varieties, till at last I consented, and went one night with Jimmy and another boy to the Bowery. We were followed by two fellows of the house, who accused us both of being girls, which I denied; but Jimmy said he was one. One of them went off with him, and the other staid by me and I could not get rid of him, but would not go back to the hotel for fear of trouble. At last I told him he must leave or I would call a watchman; he refused, and the watchman drew the attention of a watchman who called us to come to him. I told him to come to us, then I said "What shall I do for I am really a girl." My companion told me to run up a flight of stairs, and so I did, but the officer caught me and looked me up. The recorder took an interest in me and released me, advising me to change my dress and leave the city. I went and enlisted as a Major's Orderly and went to Rolla, where he was so pleased with my capacity that he promoted me as clerk. While I was thus employed, an Iowa young man, and officer made my acquaintance and came frequently to see me, and seemed to be very fond of my company, but without suspecting me. Finally, I fell desperately in love with my visitor, but concealed the fact. We continued intimate and much together, and I finally disclosed to him my true character. The result was that we engaged to be married this fall. He owns a store in Davenport. We arranged that I should come down to St. Louis, resume female attire, and get a discharge from the service. I came for that purpose, arriving two weeks ago. In passing the Everett House I was recognized by a policeman who arrested me. I told him who I was and begged of him not to make it public, as it might bring a crowd. I was brought in here, I dislike lodging here; would prefer to sleep on the ground as I have frequently done without covering and in the rain. (St. Louis Democrat.)

A GOOD OPERATION. It is related that a poor but jolly soldier who had lost his arm in the defence of his country was called upon at the hospital in which he was resting, by the Surgeon General who promised the young fellow he should have an arm put on which he could use—pick up his hat or write his name. It should be remembered, the fellow's early education had been neglected, and he could not write; and of course the promise of the Surgeon was encouraging, and when the distinguished visitor had gone, the wounded boy burst out with the exclamation: "Well fellows, I've made money out of this, going to have an arm that I can write with, and never wrote a word with the old one in my life."

A man of philosophic temperament resembles a cucumber—for although he may be completely cut up, he still remains cool.

GOBLER AND NUG. Toppers should bear in mind that what they quaff from the goblet afterward appears in the meg.

How the Monitors are Cleaned.

A correspondent of the Baltimore American tells how the bottoms of the monitors off Charleston are cleaned, as follows:

"During a recent visit to Fort Royal I witnessed with considerable interest the operations of the divers employed to clean the bottoms of the monitors, and perform other operations under the water. Messrs. Joseph H. Smith and James B. Phelps have a contract with the government for the performance of this work, and have been of great use here. Their principal diver—appropriately named Waters—is so used to this work that he has become almost amphibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time under water. A man of Herculean strength and proportions, when clad in his samarine armor he becomes monstrous in size and appearance—A more singular sight than to see him roll or tumble into the water and disappear from sight, or popping up, blowing the air escapes from his helmet, like a young whale, can scarcely be imagined. Waters has his own ideas of a joke, and when he has a curious audience will wave his scraper about as he bohs around, on the water, with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. Whilst he was employed scraping the hull of one of the monitors, a negro from one of the up-river plantations came alongside with a boat-load of water-melons. Whilst busy selling his melons the diver came up and rested himself on the side of the boat. The negro started at the extraordinary appearance that suddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver seized one of the best melons in the boat and disappeared under the water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet mixing with his muffled laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastily seizing the oars without waiting to be paid for his melons, he put off at his best speed, and has not been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the bounds of the plantation, and believes that the Yankees have brought river devils to aid them in making war.

"The diver, when clothed in his armor is weighted with one hundred and eighty five pounds. Besides his armor he has two leaden pads, fitting to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight, is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air forced into the armor and dress, the latter of India rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface he can instantly bring himself up by closing mentally the aperture in helmet for the escape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and floats at will upon the surface.

"The work of scraping the bottoms of the monitors is very arduous. The diver sits upon a spar, lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work goes on, and with a scraper fixed to a long handle works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of oysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the monitors, even during one summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that two hundred and fifty bushels of oysters, shells and seaweed were taken from the bottom of the Montank alone. The captains of the monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

"Besides cleaning the monitors the divers perform other important services. They have ransacked the interior of the Keokuk, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under-water examinations of the rebel obstructions.

COMMENTING WITH ONE'S SELF. A person of truly superior and philosophic mind would seldom wish to forego the estimable privilege of commencing with himself.

Sir Walter Scott says in his diary: "from the earliest time I can remember, I preferred the pleasure of being alone to wishing for visitors, and have often taken a hammock and a bit of cheese to the wood or hill, to avoid dining in company. As I grew from boyhood to manhood, I saw this would not do, and that to gain a place in men's esteem, I must mix and bustle with them. Pride and exaltation of spirits often supplied the real pleasure which others seem to feel in society; yet mine certainly upon many occasions was real. Still, if the question was eternal company, without the power of retiring within yourself, or solitary confinement for life, I should say, 'Turnkey, lock the cell.'"

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself out.

Dr. Franklin says that "every fragment of the day should be saved." Oh, yes, the moment the day breaks, set yourself at once to save the pieces.

Curious Marriages.

A story is told of a young couple who went into the study of a judge of the Supreme Court, some thirty years ago, who as justice of the peace was authorized to solemnize marriages, and desired him to marry them.

"Very well," said his honor, "pass me your certificate, and you may go."

The man handed a certificate that the banns were published, but remained.

The judge continued his employment until the impatient bridegroom again announced the intention of his visit.

"Very well," said the judge, and again pursued his task.

After some further delay the neglected applicants once more reminded his honor of their desire to be married.

"Why, go home," said the magistrate; "you have been married this half hour."

It seems the law only required then a declaration of intention of marriage before the official, and a recognition of it by him. Another is told of an old squire who resided in one of the central counties of New York. He had just got comfortably snuggled into bed, one dreary November night, when all at once there came a thundering rap at the kitchen door. He slept in a recess divided from the room only by a curtain. Leaping out of bed, for he thought some of his married children must be very sick, he caught up some of his garments and hurried to the door. Putting his trousers half on, he opened the door a crack and exclaimed, in a nervous voice:

"What do you want?"

"We want to be married," was the reply from without.

"Go home and go to bed; you're married enough!"

The old squire dashed the door to in the face of somebody, whether white, black or red, he did not know, and dropping his pants bounded into bed again.

At another time, this same squire had started out early one morning with his cradle on his shoulder for the wheat field. Just as he had reached it, a clattering of hoofs caused him to turn round. Close beside him, on foaming horses, were a young man and woman with faces as red as "peaches." Reining in their steeds, the man cried out:—

"Be you Squire I—?"

"I am."

"Wal, we've ben up to your house and your old woman told us you'd gone down this road and said she thought we'd catch you if we tried hard. You see, squire, Sally here, and I want to get married, and we're in sumthin' of a hurry 'cause we want to go to Syracuse and get home afore night."

"Very well," said the old man, "turn back to the house. I'll be there soon."

"Couldn't you do it just as well out here? You see, we're in sumthin' of a hurry."

"Yes, I suppose I can. Get off, and I'll make you one in less than no time."

"Won't it be jist as strong on horseback? You see, squire, we're in sumthin' of a hurry."

"I reckon it will; just hitch up to Sally and get hold of her right hand."

The young man did so, and then and there the old squire with his cradle on his shoulder, the stump of his pipe in one hand, his whetstone in the other, clad in homespun overalls and frock, performed the ceremony.

A Dutch farmer, just clad in the ermine of a justice of the peace, had his first marriage in this way. He first said to the man:—

"Vell, you wants to be marrit, do you?"

"Yes," answered the man.

"Vell, you lovest dis woman so goot as any woman you have ever seen?"

"Yes."

Then to the woman:—

"Vell, do you lovest dis man so better as any man you have ever seen?"

She hesitated a little, and he repeated: "Vell, vell, do you like him so vell as to be his wife?"

"Yes."

"Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man can expect; so you are both marrit. I pronounce you man and wife."

The man drew out his pocket book and asked the justice what was to pay.

"Nothing at all, nothing at all; you are welcome to it vill do you any goot."

The subject of impression at first sight was being talked over at tea-table, when the lady who presided said that she always formed an idea of a person at first sight; and that idea was generally correct. "Mamma," said her youngest son in a shrill voice that attracted the attention of all present. "Well my dear," said the fond mother, "what do you want?" "I want to know," said Young America, "what you thought when you first saw me!"

BREVITIES.

The debauches of youth are so many conspiracies against old age.

To be cast down by unmerited censure or elated by unmerited compliment, is alike proof of weakness.

Artemus Ward thinks it is a bad thing not to have a wife—no gentle heart to get up of a cold winter's morning and build a fire.

The most direct method of determining horse power: Stand behind him and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

It is a pious and valuable maxim which says: "A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity."

The lively and sprightly are as open books, with the leaves turned down at the notable passages.

The three rules given by the celebrated John Hunter for the rearing of healthy children were, "plenty of milk, plenty of sleep, and plenty of flannel."

People who are always talking sentiment have usually no very deep feelings. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

A person in public company accusing the Irish nation with being the most unpolished in the world, was mildly answered by an Irishman, "that it ought to be otherwise, for the Irish met with hard rubs enough to polish any nation upon earth."

Adversity. He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with others or himself. Constant success shows us but one side of the world; for, as it surrounds us with friends who will tell us our merits, so it silences those enemies from whom alone we can learn our defects.

Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist, but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which would have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.

A printer named Winn who died at Rochester, England, recently was heard to mutter to himself a few moments before his death: "I am on my last stickful; I am coming to a paragraph and suppose I shall have to wait for old death to put in a period."

A KISS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION. At the Ladies' Fair recently held in Columbus, Ohio, a pretty Indian girl was observed exerting her persuasive powers to their utmost tension, trying to induce a certain military "gent," who ranks as captain, to buy a bead basket, or some other ornament she had in her possession. As the gallant captain had spent his money freely, during the evening, he demurred; but, thinking to startle the maiden, said jokingly, "Don't want to buy your trinkets, but I'll give you five dollars for a kiss." The maiden reflected a moment. She was laboring in a noble cause, for the soldiers' good; so in a twinkling of the eye, she said, "Done sir," and as he expressed it, she gave him a "whopper" right on his cheek. He drew back, abashed. The crowd saw it and laughed. There was but one way of escape; he pulled out his somewhat depleted wallet and presented a "V." He then rushed frantically up stairs and drowned his sorrow in a flowing bowl of oyster soup. The maiden in the meantime, maintained her accustomed tranquillity, and yet survives, a fitting monument to woman's patriotic spirit.

[Western Exchange.]

About ten years since there were living in Great Falls, New Hampshire, two clergymen whose names were McCollum and Hooper. Their difference of opinion on creeds and tenets did not prevent them from being warm friends. Meeting on the sidewalk one summer morning, McCollum says,

"Come, Hooper, let's take a walk."

Hooper, looking up at the sky, answered, "I think I won't; I am afraid it is going to rain."

"What?" says Man, "you a Baptist and afraid of water?"

"Oh no," replied Hooper; "it is not the water, but the method of application that I object to."

A teacher who delights in calling forth the thinking powers of his pupils, lately asked a member of his youngest class to give him an example of a verb.

"Man," replied the boy quite readily.

"How so my child?" inquired the master.

"Because," added the little philosopher, "a verb expresses being, doing, suffering; and if that be true, man is the greatest verb I know, for he unites the whole three."

To be a merchant, the art consists more in getting paid, than in making sales.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JAN. 22, 1864.

Editorial Correspondence.

AUGUST, JAN. 18, 1864.

A LOOK INTO THE SENATE CHAMBER.

It may be gratifying to our readers to have a "charcoal sketch" of some of the members of the Higher Branch in the Maine Legislature. The first gentleman that strikes our sight as we enter is the Hon. Geo. B. Barrows, the President. Mr. B. is apparently about forty years of age, phenologically has a well balanced head, is polite and gentlemanly in all his bearings officially and in private and makes a popular presiding officer. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, studied law, but never engaged in its practice. He is native son of Old Oxford, has had experience in the House and Senate and has always proved himself a very industrious, hard working member. His election to the President's Chair by a very decided vote is but a just tribute to his acknowledged ability as a Legislator and his urbanity and excellent social virtues as a man.

Hon. R. S. Stevens, the colleague of Mr. Barrows, is serving his second year in the Senate.

He never takes up the time of the Senate in debate except upon matters directly connected with his Senatorial duties, when he always speaks to the point with a brevity which must commend itself to the good sense of all practical men. Mr. Stevens as a practical matter of fact business man has few equals and no superior in the Senate. His large experience in the business world, his sound judgment, clear head, acute discernment, and established habits of industry, all combine to give him a leading influential position in the Senate. He may be justly classed in the front ranks of its leading men. Oxford County has just cause to be proud of her two Senators, for no county in the State is better or more ably represented.

Among the commanding forms at the Senate Board none stand more prominent than the Ex-Chief Justice, John S. Tenney, who for about twenty years with marked ability and great credit to himself and the State occupied a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court.

Physically, Judge Tenney is a giant, yet intellectually he has a mind well corresponding with his body. His long and honorable career upon the bench was run without a single stain to soil the judicial ermine, and when a year or two since he retired to the private walks of life, he carried with him the profound respect of the people of the whole State. His age, extensive knowledge of the civil law, his learning and ripe experience, his high standing both as a patriot and statesman, all combine to give his opinions great weight and marked respect in both branches of the Legislature. Among the able representatives at the Senate board from Cumberland, stands prominent the Hon. Samuel E. Spring of Portland. Senator Spring is a native son of Old Oxford, born, we believe in Brownfield. His early days were spent in working upon a farm, where he had the excellent discipline which has fitted so many men to go out in after life and fight successfully the great battles of life. Early in life he left the old homestead and started out to seek his fortune. His enterprise led him to South America where he spent about twelve years and laid the foundation of the magnificent fortune he now possesses. He is now one of Portland's most enterprising, successful merchants, enjoying the entire confidence of a large business community. Mr. Spring has had experience in both branches of the Legislature, and so highly are his business qualities respected that he has been placed upon the Judiciary Committee side by side with the venerable Judge Tenney and his accomplished colleague, Hon. D. D. Stewart. Senator Spring has a genial, generous heart, is active, energetic and persevering in whatever he undertakes, is a gentlemanly companion and a true friend. If he sometimes seems impetuous, yet he is never rash. He is one of the most able influential members of the Senate and in the Legislature as in every place he goes he has troops of friends.

At the right of the aisle in the back tier of seats as you enter the Senate Chamber sits the Hon. Josiah Merrow of Bowdoinham. Col. Merrow is about sixty years of age, of medium height, stout build, with an intelligent, good natured countenance, which is a true index of the man. He has been much in public life, has been a member of both branches of the Legislature and of the Executive Council, and has held various County offices. In olden times the Colonel was a regular "war horse" in the democratic party and had great influence in its councils. When that organization renounced democracy and sold out to the slave power, he was one of the first to leap the traces and join the republicans. As an off-hand skirmisher in debate, Col. Merrow has few equals. He never stops to untie a knotty question, but severs it in twain, by a single blow from his Damascus blade. As the sole representative of the County of Sagadahoc in the Senate, he is fully competent to take care of her interest, while the State has no better Legislator and the people no better friend than Senator Merrow. He is a genial companion, frank, honest and true, commanding the respect of all with whom he associates. Franklin County is represented by Hon. Wm. H. Josselyn of Phillips, and this is his second year in that Legislative branch.

He is a gentleman apparently on the other side of forty, has a fine physical organization, frank and open, with an eye that looks you through and through at the first glance. He is one of the most valuable, hard working men in the Senate, where he stands deservedly high among his peers. He stands at the head of the Joint Committee on Education and takes a lively interest in whatever relates to the Educational welfare of the State. Senator Josselyn is a man of ability and influence. One of "God's noblemen" an honor to his county and an honor to the State.

"The ruling passion strong is death."

Those who read Democratic speeches and newspapers and listen to democratic harangues, will be struck with the pertinacity with which the leaders of that political organization hold on to slavery. The idea of parting with it as an institution or system throws them into agonies. They will keep up their old howl of "Abolitionist" "fanatics." True to the instincts that have guided that party for years, they scoff at God, revile the idea of a higher law, while as a party they are so steeped in the drops of infidelity, that they cannot see the hand of the Almighty in any thing connected with the war. This same party holds conventions and pass resolutions, against the emancipation Proclamation of the President just as though he had committed a great sin against God and humanity in striking off the chains of servitude from millions held by rebels, and used by them to strengthen the rebellion and weaken us. With them the idea is and always has been perish country, perish government, perish every thing that freemen hold dear and of good repute, only sure slavery. They have abused without stint every man that has from the commencement of this war favored emancipation, either as an act of humanity or military necessity. These unprincipled leaders are now down upon every plan of reconstruction which does not practically bring back slavery "as it was." They seem to fear the curse will be removed. With them slavery is the alpha and Omega; with them it is prominent and above Country, government or the Union. The ultra infidel doctrines of Calhoun and his reasonable followers, that slavery is the "chief corner stone of the republic" seems to have taken possession of the leaders of that political organization. Hence their indecent rant against President Lincoln and the millions who favor his emancipation ideas. The question here arises why is the so called democratic party so much in love with this chief of all abominations, African slavery, that it looks with perfect horror upon a reconstruction of the union without it? The answer is found in the history of that party for the last fifteen or twenty years. Its foundation and top stone has been the institution itself. Slavery ruled the so-called democratic party in the south, and the leaders of that political organization ruled those acting with them in the north. For a series of years, the black slaves themselves were not more subservient, more under the perfect control and rule of their Southern masters, than has been the so called democracy of the North. A single crack of the slave drivers whip would bring into line the battalions of the northern democracy at a single leap and there they would stand cowering before their masters, meekly inquiring for "further orders." The compensation received by these northern serviles at the hands of their slave driving masters, has been office, plunder and official power. Now that the masters of these Northern creatures, have gone into rebellion, war and bloodshed against the union the Constitution and the government, their tools feel that their only prop of power and patronage has gone out from under them. A reconstruction of the "Union as it was," might bring back Jeff. Davis, Mason, Wigfall & Co., into the White House, the Senate and the House of Representatives, and their allies in the North could again strike hands and divide the spoils. When slavery goes down southern rebels go down with it, beyond the possibility of resurrection, and with it perishes the last hopes of northern Copperheadism. The single fact that so large and influential a party as the so-called democratic party was, should become so totally depraved and demoralized by a southern institution is enough to damn the institution itself, forever. To fight for the preservation of slavery as a future element in the government is to fight against God, humanity and the christian civilization of the age. If as a nation and people we do it we shall succeed just as well as did Pharaoh in his wicked attempts to rivet the shackles of slavery upon the Israelites whom God had determined to set free.

Considerations of party policy, defiantly reared against the fiat of the Almighty, will with the wicked conspirators who invent them be overwhelmed and destroyed in a worse than a Red Sea. "He not deceived, God is not mocked, for whatsoever a man (or a nation) soweth, that shall he reap."

The mutiny at Fort Jackson, La., about which there have been many reports, seems to narrow down to this. A brutal officer, illegally tried by two colored soldiers, and flogged them with a cowhide, and put them in irons. Immediately the negroes released the prisoners and endeavored to kill the officer. He fled, and as soon as the men were free they all laid down their arms and quiet was restored. The officer deserves severe punishment.

Joint Standing Committees of the Legislature.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Stewart of Somerset, Tenney of Somerset, Spring of Cumberland, of the Senate; Peters of Bangor, Williams of Augusta, Smith of Westbrook, Clay of Gardiner, Goodwin of Biddeford, Farwell of Rockland, Webb of Portland, of the House.

On Federal Relations—Messrs. Tenney of Somerset, Jewett of York, of the Senate; Barker of Stetson, Cram of Brunswick, Stetson of Bangor, Talbot of East Machias, Little of Auburn, Deering of Richmond, Littlefield of Bridgton, of the House.

On Militia and Military Affairs—Messrs. Miliken of Waldo, Manson of Penobscot, Elliot of Cumberland, of the Senate; Stone of Kennebec, Conant of Rockland, Varney of Bangor, Deering of Richmond, Larabee of Portland, Wallace of Milbridge, Stover of Harpswell, of the House.

On Frontier and Coast Defences—Messrs. McGilvery of Waldo, Wadsworth of Washington, Banks, of York, of the Senate; Lynch of Portland, Drummond of Bath, Mayo of Orono, Kilby of Eastport, Lane of Belfast, Rogers of Ashland, O'Brien of Thomaston, of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance—Messrs. Talbot of Washington, Stevens of Oxford, of the Senate; Turner of Augusta, Cram of Brunswick, Follansbee of Camden, Woodman of Portland, Bradford of Mexico, Bradbury of Avon, Berry of Unity, of the House.

On Education—Messrs. Josselyn of Franklin, Philbrick of Cumberland, Bradbury, of Penobscot, of the Senate; Stone of Jay, Dillingham of Waterville, Quannam, of Bowdoinham, Daggett of Green, Grant of Lebanon, Hamor of Eden, Manter of Palmyra, of the House.

On Banks and Banking—Messrs. Spring of Cumberland, Miliken of Kennebec, McGilvery of Waldo, of the Senate; Stetson of Bangor, Patten of Bath, Copeland of Calais, Little of Auburn, Vickery of Cape Elizabeth, Burleigh of South Berwick, Thompson of Stockton, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Miliken of Hancock, Talbot of Washington, Hale of Piscataquis, of the Senate; Burnham of Gilead, Carlton of Winterport, Kimball of Plantation No. 5, Traflet of Cornish, Cyphers of Ripley, Cyr of Grand Isle, Neal of Waite Plantation, of the House.

On Divisions of Counties—Messrs. Sanborn of York, Miliken of Hancock, Dingley of Androscoggin, of the Senate; Doliver of Kennebec, Barker of Bethel, Miliken of Surry, Russell of Temple, Moody of Windsor, Small of Lyndon, Lane of Limerick, of the House.

On Division of Towns—Messrs. Beal of Penobscot, Cram of Cumberland, True of Kennebec, of the Senate; Holbrook of Freeport, Allen of Fairfield, Fuller of Livermore, Handy of Gouldsboro', Jellison of Biddeford, Wadsworth of Manchester, Nickerson of Orrington, of the House.

On State Lands and State Roads—Messrs. Stevens of Oxford, Cram of Cumberland, Burleigh of Arrostook of the Senate; Burgess of Oldtown, Parker of Gorham, Hopkins of Ellsworth, Day of Damariscotta, Peavy of Whiting, Tobey of Athens, Hall of Bridgewater, of the House.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Burleigh of Arrostook, Marrow of Sagadahoc, Beale of Penobscot, of the Senate; Dunning of Brownville, Day of Pembroke, Merrill of Falmouth, Burgess of Oldtown, Davis of Cushing, Carter of Ena, Means of Sedgwick, of the House.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Philbrick of Cumberland, Miliken of Hancock, True of Kennebec, of the Senate; Dillingham of Waterville, Rogers of Kittery, Lowell of Standish, Morton of Jackson, Jordan of Danville, Kimball of Hiram, Osgood of Etna, of the House.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Merrow of Sagadahoc, of the Senate; Thomas of North Haven, Hunt of Georgetown, Perkins of Wells, Combs of Islesboro', Green of Deer Isle, Peirce of Southport, Barker of Jonesport, of the House.

On Railroads, Ways and Bridges—Messrs. Miliken of Kennebec, Elliot of Cumberland, Bradbury of Penobscot, of the Senate; Hinks of Backport, Patten of Bath, Knowlton of Liberty, Woodman of Portland, Haynes of Mattawamkeag, Blaney of Bristol, Hinds of Benton, of the House.

On Interior Waters—Messrs. Dingley of Androscoggin, Sanborn of York, Hale of Piscataquis, of the Senate; Davis of Woodstock, Porter of Burlington, Barker of Pittston, Norris of Bradley, Wade of Parkman, Nickerson of Limestone, Butler of North Berwick, of the House.

On Claims—Messrs. Sanborn of Kennebec, Josselyn of Franklin, Warren of Hancock, of the Senate; Abbot of China, Cushman of Hebron, Kingsbury of Waldo, Kimball of Hermon, Dennis of Litchfield, Tarbox of Westport, Butler of New Portland of the House.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. True of Kennebec, Burleigh of Arrostook, Warren of Hancock, of the Senate; Porter of Burlington, Harden of Mariaville, Whittle Greenwood, Wyman of Cumberland, Hobbs, of Hope, Berry of Bingham, Waite of Wales, of the House.

On Insane Hospital—Messrs. Walker of Knox, Bradbury of Penobscot, Jewett of York, of the Senate; Wheeler of Chester, Turner of Augusta, Merrill of Yarmouth, Merrow of Arton, Webb of Windham, Ingersoll of Columbia, Jackson of Waldonboro', of the House.

On Reform School—Messrs. Beale of Penobscot, Sanborn of York, Walker of Knox, of the Senate; Quannam of Bowdoin-

ham, Hossey of Monticello, Libby of Fayette, Hamilton of Corinna, Stewart of New Vineyard, Staples of Swanville, Joy of Union, of the House.

On State Prison—Messrs. Elliot of Cumberland, Stevens of Oxford, Wadsworth of Washington, of the Senate; Walker of Hampden, Allen of Dennyville, Strout of Durham, Talbot of East Machias, Spring of Brownfield, Smith of Starks, Dunn of Dayton, of the House.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Banks of York, Miliken of Waldo, Sanborn of Kennebec, of the Senate; Chapman of Andover, Danforth of Lagrange, Condon of Brooksfield, Richardson of Naples, Johnson of Dresden, Usher of Hollis, Waterhouse of Lyman, of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Manson of Penobscot, Stewart of Somerset, Banks of York, of the Senate; Webb of Portland, Stone of Jay, Littlefield of Bridgton, Knowlton of Liberty, Fairfield of Rome, Barker of Stetson, Hopkins of Ellsworth, of the House.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT. This is a new history of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860-64; its incidents, causes and results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion, respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864, by HORACE GREELY. The work will be illustrated by portraits on steel, of Generals, Statesmen and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes, and diagrams from official sources, etc. We quote from the prospectus:

"The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incidents, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the Political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti-slavery party, his independence, fearlessness and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents, to see and possess the History of this Gigantic Struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist."

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double-column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle-fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc., together with a large number of fine steel plate Portraits of prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy Portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, besides other illustrations of much interest.

Volume II. will be published so soon as practicable after the close of the war. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper-plate Map OF THE SEAT OF WAR, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its Rivers, railroads, Battle-fields, principal Military routes traversed by the large Armies, etc.

Price per Vol. Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, Plain Edge, \$3.50; Regular Edition, Embossed Leather, Marbled Edge, \$4.00; Regular Edition, Plain Leather Library Style, Sprinkled Edge, \$4.00; Extra Fine Library Edition, Printed on heavy Paper, Bound in Half Calf, Sprinkled Edge, 6.00.

HENRY W. PARK, of Mexico, is their agent for Oxford Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

Rev. Mr. Balkam of Lewiston, left this week to join the 16th Regiment of which he is to be Chaplain. Rev. Mr. Hawes of Waterville has gone to labor in the Army of the Potomac. Rev. Cyril Pearl has gone into the service of the Christian Commission, for a short time.

THE LEGISLATURE. The business of the day session the past week, has been nearly if not formal. An order has been introduced flowing the State Librarian to compile and publish the contested election cases in this State. In the House the Speaker has appointed the following gentlemen as joint Committee on the part of the House to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Capital Punishment: Messrs. Webb of Portland; Porter of Burlington; Patten of Bath; Lane of Belfast; Farwell of Lewiston; Rogers of Cittery; Peavy of Whiting; Rogers of Ashland; Barker of Bethel; Tarbox of Westport; Hinds of Benton; Wheeler of Waterville; Handy of Gouldsboro'; Dunning of Brownville; Cyphers of Ripley.

The church of the Jesuits at Santiago, hill, was burned on the 8th of December, during a crowded service. It caught from a illuminated crescent beneath an image of names of over two thousand victims have been published. The event has cast gloom over the city, hardly a family escaping without loss, while some houses are tottering, the occupants of which were all un-
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Oxford Bears, Prepare for Special Service.

There can be but little doubt that the "Bears of Oxford" will, within the next thirty days, be called upon to furnish ONE THOUSAND OF THEIR MOST STALWART MEMBERS FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN A SHORT, BUT MOST BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN!

Let the subject be mooted in every neighborhood, so that, when the "Orders" shall be issued, the "Switzerland of New England" will be the first to respond.

Men of the TWENTY-THIRD MAINE VOLUNTEERS, resident in Oxford County, keep on the qui vive for the REVEILLE.

Fryeburg Items.

NEW FIRMS. Mr. T. E. Mead, together with Mr. John Ward, have formed a copartnership and leased the water power and shop owned by Amos C. Ward, for a term of years, and propose the extensive manufacture of carriages. Improvements have been made, and machinery introduced which with the skill and enterprise of the proprietors established heretofore beyond question, must turn out vehicles highly satisfactory to the public.

Mr. Frank Shirley with A. F. Lewis, tailors, have entirely remodelled and refitted the old "Webster Store"—that old relic of grog times, and in the spring will open, with something to wear and nothing to drink. Success then to Shirley and Lewis.

ENTERPRISE. Before the embers of last fall's conflagration had become cold, Mr. John Evans had begun to lay the foundation stones for a new Harness shop over the old site. So much time gained, Deacon, which will be appreciated upon the early disappearing of the winter's snow. In the mean time, all his old customers, and any new ones, will temporarily find him stitching away, "shop at residence" on "Leather Lane."

J. C. Ward contemplates rebuilding his store as soon as the season will permit, but this time directly on the corner, a site more eligible than the former, and with more extensive proportions for the accommodation of any accessory business which may present. Where is the man with capital, who will here start a boot and shoe store, or furniture warehouse and embrace the best opportunity in Oxford County?

TARGET PRACTICE. Nearly one year ago the present month, the people of this vicinity were excited by the accidental discharge of a firearm, which produced death. Last week, Martha, a daughter of Mr. Edmond Wentworth, received a wound in her side by a ball from a revolver, a brother playfully snapping it at her, supposing the contents of all its chambers discharged. At last accounts she was doing well though it was feared it might be otherwise, at the time of the medical consultation, as the ball was not found.

MILITARY. With the liberal bounties offered, Fryeburg has filled her quota under the President's last call, the men having been in camp a month, besides furnishing a number for other towns.

STATE ITEMS. It is said that intelligence has been received by the Governor to the effect that the condition of the Union prisoners at Richmond has, of late, been very much improved.

The Lewiston Journal reports that the Copperhead Bath Courier is dead.

The Mail says several members of the Baptist Church and Society in Hallowell have united in a subscription for a six hundred dollar scholarship, in aid of the endowment of Waterville College.

We learn from the Journal that Loring Parcher of Lewiston, attempted to commit suicide Sunday night, while laboring under temporary insanity. He inflicted a terrible gash in the side of his neck.

Mrs. D. Merrill, who died in Litchfield on the 29th ult., aged 93, left 6 children, 46 grand children, 92 great-grand-children, and 10 great-great-grand-children.

We find the following in the Bridgton Sentinel: Died near Charleston, S. C., on the 29th of Dec., 1863, Asa S. Gould son of Dea. Asa Gould, of North Bridgton.

On Monday, week, Mr. James E. Ripley of Waite township, came to his death in Calais by falling from a wharf.

The Maine Soldiers in the field have allotted to their families through the State Treasurer, the past year, the very considerable sum of \$128,857.78.

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIMS. Perley writes the Journal that Senator Sumner is again giving his attention to these long talked-of demands against the Federal government. In years back, the entire war appeared enormously large, but now-a-days it is comparatively small, and there is some chance that Congress may at last be just, if not generous.

The Jeffersonian, says Lieut. Percy Knowles, of the 6th Maine, wounded at the battle of Rappahannock Station, has arrived at home in Bangor. He is rapidly convalescing, and will rejoin his regiment at an early day.

Luther S. Moore, member of the York County Bar, has been indicted for forgery and is to be tried at the term of the Court, now being held at Saco, Judge Kent presiding. [Courier.]

The above is probably a sequel to the report in the Argus that Hon. S. E. Spring had been sued for a large sum for false imprisonment.

The Maine Teacher for January, is upon our table. It is well filled, with the pungent humor of the editor for capsaed. Teachers should not be without it.

The Levee at Sumner.

Mr. Editor: The levee in aid of the soldiers was a success. Notwithstanding the extreme cold the house was full and all seemed to enjoy themselves well.

Mr. Southworth gave a very interesting narrative of his experience and observations while he was with the army of the Potomac, portions of which were very affecting, especially so was his description of a military funeral. He also explained the working of the Christian Commission.

Miss Prentiss followed in a like interesting narrative of Hospital life.

Mr. Pray of Buckfield, stirred up the patriotism of the company by responding to the following sentiment: "Our soldiers in the field, and our soldiers that have passed away, worthy sons of New England mothers; the bulwark of Constitutional liberty, the pride of the nation and the hope of freedom the world over. All future generations shall honor them." The speaker's manner showed his whole soul to be in the loyal cause.

Between the speeches were declamations, music and dialogues. That entitled Uncle Sam's Family, was admirably done by the school on the "Flat." Miss Tilden played the melodeon, and Miss Richardson the guitar, adding very much to the evening's pleasure. But the song entitled "Shoulder your gun and go, John," sung by a son and daughter of Dea. Abel Stetson, aged about 8 and 10 years, was decidedly the thing, and called forth great applause.

I must not forget the tastefully arranged tables, which were literally loaded with bounties of the land. In the centre stood a sumner surrounded by old Abe, holding fast the stars and stripes. Mr. Tristram Hersey threw a greenback at, and thus succeeded in carrying it.

The nett proceeds of the Levee, with some few contributions amounts to \$100.90. This speaks well for old Sumner.

P. S. I understand that Mr. Hersey and few friends have utterly demolished Sumner.

THE BOUNTY MONEY. A bill has been agreed upon in the Legislative Committee to legalize the action of the towns in raising money to pay bounties to volunteers. The towns that raised money to pay commutation will not have their action confirmed, and consequently their notes will be valueless.

A BIG ONE. Mr. John W. Pratt, South Paris, killed a pig this season that weighed 413 pounds. It was a grade Chester.

We are informed that Col. Henry Rust Jr., of the Maine 13th Regiment, who was for some time Provost Marshal in Louisiana, has returned to his command. The regiment is in the western part of Louisiana, we hear.

It is stated that the resignation of Capt. John B. Wilson, of the Maine 14th, has been accepted. We believe he has received an appointment in the Medical Department. He was a physician in good practice when he entered the army.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC. This valuable little Annual has been issued. There is no publication into which so much political information is compressed. Another valuable feature is a chronological record of the events of the war. Price 15 cents. Published by the Tribune Association, N. York.

The Board of Agriculture met at Augusta, this week. The session is usually about two weeks in length.

Mrs. T. J. Whitehead narrowly escaped a severe accident last Monday. A sleigh which was driven into the street as she was passing came in contact with that in which she was riding, so violently as to throw her out, but without personal injury. Her horse was badly wounded by a broken shaft.

Snowdrifts have been rather scarce this year, in most places; but they have them in perfection in Buckfield. It is surprising where so much snow could come from as has drifted into the roads.

The overland mail to California has been stopped by snows. Mail matter will be sent by steamers until travel by land can be resumed.

CONNECTION. We were in error in the statement that Mr. G. F. Leonard had enlisted, though we published it on what we thought to be perfectly accurate authority. The quota of Norway was filled last week.

Secretary Seward has addressed a letter to Gen. Banks congratulating him upon his success upon the Rio Grand. The Secretary instructs Gen. B. that the government recognizes the Republic of Mexico; but intends to maintain a strict non-intervention. "These directions result from the determination of the President to avoid any unnecessary and lawful enlargement of the present field of war, but at the same time you will be expected to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico and to communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 17. Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
On the 14th inst., Gen. Vance made a raid towards Tennessee, and captured a train of twenty-three wagons. He was promptly pursued by Colonel Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with medicines, 150 saddle horses and 100 stand of arms. Vance, his Adj. General and inspector are among the prisoners captured.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Maj. Gen.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17. The Richmond Sentinel of Jan. 8th, says: "Yankee troops are landed at Morehead City, N. C. We expect stirring times on the coast this winter."

The Wilmington Journal says there is no doubt that the Federals are increasing their forces at Washington and Plymouth, and we may expect an attack on the railroad near Rocky Mount and Weldon.

The Press learns that two companies have been transferred from Col. Beal's 20th Maine (veteran) regiment to be a Cavalry body guard from Gen. Slocum. This will leave a vacancy for three or four first class experienced officers who can procure about thirty men each. The matter will undoubtedly be closed up in a few days as recruits are coming in rapidly.

The London Star, referring to the American President, says, "Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and some what utilitarian judgment. We believe a juster man never held the reins of Government."

SPEED OF NATIONAL SHIPS. At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, a letter was read from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stating that he had authority from Secretary Welles to make arrangements to run one of the national vessels against the fastest sidewheel steamer in the country—foreign or American. If a race can be arranged, the *Entaw*, now at Washington, will be sent to New York to compete. Her tonnage is 947, and her draft 8 feet 6 inches, and she will run against the same tonnage and draft in any weather. If her competitor is much larger, the race to take place in smooth water.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthmatic Disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the State Reform School shows that 172 boys between 7 and 16 years of age are receiving the benefits of that institution. 69 have been received during the year and 65 have been discharged. Of the commitments during the past year 19 have been from Portland, 6 from Bangor, 6 from Rockland, 8 from Biddeford, 3 from Lewiston, 3 from Augusta, &c. Of the 69 boys received during the past year, 51 had intemperate parents showing that the effects of intemperance only begin to be felt in the person of the drunkard himself. 22 of the number never attended school three months in succession; 21 of them used tobacco, and 52 of them were profane. The boys have been employed on the farm, and in making shoes, bricks, tiles and chair bottoms. The cost of the institution to the state has been \$12,000 the past year.

Mr. Wilson said, in the Senate, "I think we have in the army 600,000 men, of which 400,000 are effective soldiers. I do not think there is a man in the army who is not good reason for this belief. I think the rebellion will be crushed out by October."

FROM THE GOLF. The Morning Star at New York, brings New Orleans dates to Jan. 12. The rebels are reported to have a gunboat at Mobile, with which they expect to capture some of the mail steamers. Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation for a state Election, and has also called a State Convention for the revision of the State Constitution. Such part of the State laws as relate to slavery he declares to be void. Madisonville, La. has been captured and garrisoned by a force under Col. Kimball, of the 12th Maine.

The Thespian Club has been reorganized and will give an entertainment at Academy Hall, Friday evening. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of apparatus for the Academy.

We are informed that the quota of this State is full or very nearly so. There will be no draft unless it may be in those places where no bounties were offered and no effort made to obtain their men.

The Second Army Corps is to be recruited to 50,000 men, for special service under the command of Gen. Hancock. It is supposed the General will have authority to capture Richmond in his own way.

LONDON, C. W., Jan. 20. Two companies of Canadian rifles have been removed to Windsor, opposite Detroit, within the last two days. It is reported in consequence of another projected raid of southern sympathizers to Johnson's Island.

Hon. B. H. Vose of Augusta died at his residence on Tuesday.

THE CONFESSIONS & EXPERIENCE OF A NERVOUS INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self cure. By one who has cured himself after having been a victim to misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post paid directed envelope, the copy may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYNARD, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, New York.

MARRIED.

In Auburn, Dec. 24, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. Ludolphus W. Mason to Miss Selma V. Allen both of Paris.

In Oxford, 14th, by Rev. S. Gilbert, Henry H. McKen, Ordery Sergeant, Co. G, 29th Maine Regiment, to Miss Martha L. Thayer of Oxford.

DIED.

In Paris, Jan. 20th, Charles Philip, aged 5 years and 11 months, son of Edwin C. and Elizabeth H. Greeley.

Dixfield Village High School.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on Tuesday, March 1, and continue ten weeks.

H. P. HOWARD, Principal.
Mrs. Clara M. Howard, Assistant.

A Teachers' Class will be formed at the commencement of the term for the benefit of those desiring to teach. Lectures will be given during the term by Hon. E. P. Weston, State Superintendent, the Principal and others.

Scholars under ten years of age will be received into the school for \$2.00 per term. The school is furnished with Geographical Outline Maps, Globes and Physiological Charts. The branches taught will be so arranged that students can pursue a systematic course if they should desire it. Good board is to be obtained in the village from \$1.50 to \$2.00, wood and lights included. Rooms can be obtained for those wishing to board themselves.

Tuition—Common English, 3.00
Higher English, 3.40
Languages, 4.00

For further particulars address the Principal at Dixfield, Jan. 12, 1864.

Gold's Academy.

THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on Tuesday, the 23rd day of February, and continue eleven weeks.

M. C. FERNALD, A. B., Principal.
Miss Marietta Rogers, Preceptress.

Scholars are requested as far as possible to be in at the beginning of the term.

R. A. FRYE, Secy.
Bethel, Jan. 19, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss., January 12th, 1864. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction at the Bethel Post Office in Bethel in said County, on Saturday the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1864, at two o'clock in the forenoon, all the right to equity which Leon and B. Berry and Cyrus P. Berry, both of Woodstock in said County, have of redeeming the following described real estate situated in Woodstock, and being the same premises which the said Leon and B. Berry and Cyrus P. Berry conveyed to one William H. Cole by their deed of mortgage dated the third day of January, A. D. 1853, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and forty dollars, and interest, said deed being recorded in the Oxford County Deeds Book 102, page 14, to which deed and the record thereof reference is had for a description of the premises.

CYRUS M. WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss., December 19th, 1863. Taken on execution, and will be sold at public auction at the Bethel Post Office in Bethel in said County, on Saturday the twentieth day of February, A. D. 1864, at two o'clock in the forenoon, all the right to equity which John York Albany in said County has of redeeming the following described real estate, situated in said County, and being the same premises which the said John York conveyed in Amos Flint, by his deed of mortgage dated Nov. 20th, 1851, and recorded in the Oxford County Deeds Book 91, page 281, to which deed and the record thereof reference is had for a description of the premises.

CYRUS M. WORMELL, Deputy Sheriff.

MEETABLE FINEGEE of Denmark in the County of Oxford, aforesaid, humbly shews that she is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common, of and in a certain real estate situated in Denmark aforesaid, containing about seventy acres, and described as follows, to wit: bounded on the north by land of Almer Allen, north by land of Theodore I. Finegree, west by land of Cyrus Higgins, and east by the County road; also of and in a certain other real estate, situated in said Denmark, containing about twenty acres, and described as follows, to wit: with land described by William F. Finegree, west by land of Theodore I. Finegree, north by George Pond, as called and met by the town and leading from the dwelling house of Theodore I. Finegree to the dwelling house of Elias Weston, the said M. Finegree being one of the undivided half part of said parcels of land, with Thomas Finegree, Theodore I. Finegree, Perkins Finegree, Phoebe Finegree, Abbe Hill, Melville Finegree, and Olive Finegree, all of Denmark aforesaid, James Finegree of Epsbury, in said County, Betsey Hinson of Wells, in the County of York, and certain other persons not known to your petitioner, that she cannot personally accept and improve the said parts to any advantage while the same are in common and undivided as aforesaid, that she fully, honestly and truthfully shews that she is seized in fee simple and as tenant in common, of and in a certain other real estate, situated in said Denmark, containing about twenty acres, and described as follows, to wit: with land described by William F. Finegree, west by land of Theodore I. Finegree, north by George Pond, as called and met by the town and leading from the dwelling house of Theodore I. Finegree to the dwelling house of Elias Weston, the said M. Finegree being one of the undivided half part of said parcels of land, with Thomas Finegree, Theodore I. 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Finegree, Perkins Finegree, Phoebe Finegree, Abbe Hill, Melville Fine

Farmers' Department.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—AGRICULTURE.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The Indians on the Androscoggin.

BY N. T. TRUE, M. D.

[Written for the Maine Historical Society.]
CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTION.

The history of the Indians in Maine has not yet been written, except in the most fragmentary manner. Familiar with the geography of the Androscoggin River, and accustomed in early childhood to listen to the stories and legends of those who were familiar with the scenes of Indian warfare, I have long felt an increasing desire that their history might be written, so far as possible, in chronological order. Could some historian be found residing on each of the four principal rivers of Maine, who would undertake the task of writing out the history of the Indian tribes who once inhabited their banks, it would form a valuable addition to the already existing records of the State.

I propose, in accordance with this view, to confine myself to the history of the Indians on the Androscoggin River. The tribes residing there played no unimportant part in the colonial history of New England. It will be my endeavor to sift out the true from the legendary, and arrange all known facts in my possession, in their proper order.

To the general reader, some chapters will be of less interest than others; but such will bear in mind that the historian cannot make history. He can only transcribe from what has already existed in the annals of the past.

THEIR ORIGIN.

Much has been written on the origin of the Indians in America. Writers unskilled in ethnological studies, have started vague and wild notions which have assumed the character of authority. Some have endeavored to trace them back to the lost tribes of Israel, others that they came from Egypt while the study of races by scientific men within the last half century has forced upon them the conclusion that they are of Asiatic origin, and in all probability found their way across Behring's Straits. The color, the hair, the high cheek bone, the somber cast of countenance, have been preserved in a remarkable degree for ages, and give unmistakable evidence of their origin.

THEIR ANTIQUITY.

There is no doubt that the American Indians date back their history to an early period. If we have no written records of the fact, there is much indirect evidence to prove it. So long has been their removal from the parent country that no traces have yet been made of any similarity or derivation of their language from those in Asia. Time has evidently completely changed the structure of their languages on this continent. Different tribes have different languages without any semblance of a common origin.

No less than eight distinct families having dissimilar languages, are known to have existed in North America. Of these the largest is the Algonquin to which the Indians of Maine belonged. The indications arising from the numerous mounds and other antiquities in the western States, are that a still more ancient race inhabited the country and was driven out by the present races of Indians.

At the time when the country was first visited by Europeans, the Indians had occupied all the best cultivated lands on all the principal rivers from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It must have required centuries for them thus to secure a comparatively quiet possession of the soil over so great an extent of territory. The evidences of their antiquity in the State of Maine are not well defined. The immense piles of clamshells on the coast and adjacent islands would indicate a long period of time. The vegetable mould accumulated in some places several feet in thickness, would also lead to the same result. Their stone implements found along the banks of the Androscoggin, exhibit traces of having been made for a long period. Arrow heads from the horn-stone of Mt. Kineo, on Moosehead Lake, have become blunted and affected through the whole substance of the rock. Their corn fields also bore evidence of having been cultivated for centuries.

A still stronger evidence of their high antiquity may be argued from the fact that they exhibited no traces of progressive European or Asiatic civilization. They manifested all the traits of the primitive inhabitants of the earth. Their weapons of war, their form of government, and their religious notions are just such as we might have anticipated from an isolated people.

If we notice for a moment those American races which have been affected by powerful climatic influences, like the Esquimaux, we shall see that it has required the lapse of ages to dwarf them to their present size, and give them their fixed national characteristics. No well known Asiatic race that has existed for thousands of years exhibits greater homogeneity of character than the Algonquians of North America.

A SEVEN YEARS' BEAN. The Maine Farmer says:

"California is great on agricultural productions. The latest thing we have noticed is a bean which lives and fruits for seven years. It was imported from the Sandwich Islands."

From the American Agriculturist.

The Action of Plaster as a Fertilizer.

Perhaps no subject connected with agriculture has given rise to more speculation than the action of plaster or gypsum on vegetation. Why it should produce such striking results at one time, why it is apparently useless at others, or why it should be beneficial at all, have been problems which the agricultural chemist has found difficult of solution. The columns of some of our contemporaries have recently been occupied with communications upon this subject, which served to show a lack of chemical knowledge upon the part of the writers. In cases, like this, one direct experiment is worth a host of speculations, and M. Deherain, of France, has, by his labors in this direction, given us some light upon this much vexed subject. These experiments indicate that the use of plaster is mainly to liberate the potash contained in the mineral constituents of the soil. In the disintegrated rocks of which the insoluble combination. The plaster is sulphate of lime, which is soluble, and when this, in the moist state, is in contact with minerals containing potash in an insoluble form, the lime and potash change places. The potash is liberated, while the lime of the plaster takes its place in the insoluble mineral. This change is effected very rapidly, as it was shown that soil which contained only a trace of potash, gave, 12 hours after the application of plaster, an appreciable amount of that substance. Another effect of plaster has been suggested by Prof. S. W. Johnson in his lectures at the Smithsonian Institution. It has been found by experiment that the presence of certain substances, plaster among the rest, in the juices of a plant, has a marked tendency to prevent evaporation by the leaves. It is of course necessary that a certain amount of the liquid contents of the plant should pass off in this way, but in a very dry time the evaporation may be more rapid than the processes of vegetation demand. The use of plaster upon the soil may enable a crop to withstand a drouth much better than upon unplastered land.

SALMON. The Boston Cultivator states that a salmon, registered and identified, was known to gain eleven pounds and a quarter in five weeks and two days, being but ten pounds first and twenty-one pounds and a quarter, when finally taken! The singular thing is that nothing is ever found in the stomach of the captured salmon, but like mullet, which the ancients used to regard as the type of all starvelings and fasters, ordinary dissection can never show what it feeds upon. But the truth seems to be that it has a remarkably rapid digestion of the minute crustaceans, which it devours in immense numbers.

ALLEGED GENUINE BEST OF SHAKESPEARE. There is good reason to believe that a cast from the features of Shakespeare has been preserved, although very little has been said on the subject. About six years ago in the course of removing some buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, near the site of the old Duke's Theatre, a noble bust was discovered, which was believed to be one of Shakespeare, from its remarkable resemblance to some of the other portraits and the curious locality in which it was found. This bust, originally in the hands of Professor Owen, is now in the hands of the members of the Garrick Club, in London. A still more curious circumstance remains to be told. A cast of Shakespeare's face had long been in the possession of a German family, and the tradition was that it had been taken after the poet's death for an eminent German, then resident in London. The cast had been treasured as a sacred relic for several generations, but at the sale of the family collection a few years ago, it fell into the hands of a German physician—a friend of the late Prince Consort—and, on his departure for Australia, this gentleman left it in the care of Professor Owen, with whom it still remains. On comparing the cast with the bust already referred to, there appeared to be no doubt that an original cast and bust, mutually confirming each other, had been found, and that the "vera effigies" of the poet had been placed beyond all doubt. Strange as the story may seem, there is every reason to believe that the main facts are true, and that a real portrait of the poet has been discovered three centuries after his death. [Birmingham (Eng.) Post.]

LAW AGAINST WEEDS. In Denmark the farmers are bound by law to destroy the corn marigold, and in France a farmer may sue his neighbor who neglects to eradicate the thistles upon his land at the proper season. In Austria a similar regulation has been imposed by legislative authority, with it is said, the most beneficial results. In this country we have laws against allowing thistles to ripen on the roadside and exposed situations—but how often are they enforced?

REMEMBRANCES. The memories of childhood, the long far-away days of boyhood, the mother's love and prayers, the voice of a departed playmate, the ancient church and schoolmaster, in all their green and hallowed associations, come upon the heart in the autumn time of life, like the passage of a pleasantly remembered dream, and cast a ray of their own purity and sweetness over it.

Do your duty, however dangerous. Death comes to all, and the world does not need your bodily presence so much as it does your moral heroism.

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

—AND—

JEWELRY,

—AT—

Wholesale and Retail!

WORMELL & TWITCHELL,

HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry,

FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY,

PLATED WARE,

TOYS, STATIONERY,

AND

PATENT MEDICINES,

All of which they offer at Wholesale or Retail,

At the Lowest Cash Price.

COUNTRY DEALERS will do well to call upon us and see their freight from the city. **PEDESTALERS** will find it for their advantage to call upon us and stock up. Being in connection with

Importing Houses,

In Boston, we think we can furnish goods cheaper than can be found this side of Boston.

He has WATCHES of American, Swiss, English and French, Hunting and Open Faced, Gold Silver and Gilt cases.

SPECTACLES of all kinds, and any quantity of glass to set in old spectacle bows, to suit all, and

Watches repaired.

Letter Engraving neatly executed. Cash paid for old Gold and Silver.

NOTICE. It is with pleasure that I can inform the public that Mr. Charles M. Fitchell has taken my place at the old stand, on Bethel Hill. He worked with me for five years past, and I am free to say I think he will give to all who may call upon him, good satisfaction.

J. S. ABBOTT.

INCORPORATED 1810!

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, Conn.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

\$1,046,333.00.

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED: Losses promptly adjusted and paid immediately upon satisfactory proof, in New York, under the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,

AGENTS,

7 SOUTH PARIS, ME.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Andrews and Hersey, is hereby dissolved. All demands must be presented to A. P. Andrews for payment, and all debts due said firm must be immediately paid to A. P. Andrews, or they will be left in the hands of Alvah Black for collection.

LEVI HERSEY,

A. P. ANDREWS.

North Paris, Nov. 9, 1863.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of buyers to the fact that he is prepared to sell goods at very low prices for pay down, and that his stock is full, consisting of

PRINTS, DELAINES, FLANNELS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

WOOLENS, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware, Crockery, Glass,

PAINTS, OILS,

And a full assortment of such goods as are usually to be found in a country store.

A CHANCE TO DISPOSE OF YOUR

GREEN BACKS,

At 10 Per Cent. Advance.

HOWE AND BROOKS,

Have just opened their NEW STOCK of Goods, and will keep constantly on hand,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Together with

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which will be given in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce, at highest market prices.

ALSO,

Lumber of every description,

Constantly on hand.

WEST PARIS, Sept. 25th, 1863.

Country Residence for Sale.

THE FARM owned by the late Hon. R. K. Goodnow, situated within one hundred rods of the County Buildings at Paris, Oxford County, Me., is offered for sale at a low bargain.

The farm contains 110 acres of land, of excellent quality, which produces at present about 30 tons of hay, and the amount may be largely increased. Fruit, wood and water are abundant. The dwelling-house and out-buildings are commodious and in good repair. The location is pleasant and healthy, offering a desirable country residence.

For particulars inquiry may be made on the premises; or of Dr. W. A. RUMT, South Paris, or WM. GOODNOW, Esq., Portland.

American and Foreign Patents.

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under Act of 1837.)

76 State, opposite Kilby Street,

BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of 20 years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also, in Great Britain, France and other Foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Models, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings of Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Reviews also made into American or Foreign forms, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by returning one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing patents, of ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unobtainable by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be obtained elsewhere. The instrumentalities given prove that some are MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscribers; and ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add, that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscribers during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of advertisements, and official decisions relative to patents.

These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able beyond all question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

ALL necessity of a journey to Washington, to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved.

TESTIMONIALS.
I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners, with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

I have no hesitation in asserting inventors that they cannot employ a more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in form to secure for them as early and favorable consideration as the patent office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all but one of which PATENTS have been granted, and that is now pending. Such successful results, of great talent, ability and ability on his part, induce me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART,
During eight months, the subscriber, in consequence of his large practice, made on times-repeated applications, SIXTEEN APPEALS, EVERY ONE of which was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
Boston, Dec. 19, 1862.—51

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss.—December 14, 1863. Taken on execution and will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1864, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Elm House, in Norway Village, in said County, all the right in equity which LORENZO HAWKEY has, or had at the time of the attachment of the same on the original writ in this action, to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Norway, to wit: "Beginning at the corner of Joshua Smith's estate, so called, on the main street, thence by the street easterly as far as the north westerly corner of the dwelling-house thence on a line with the easterly end of the house to the south-easterly corner thereof; thence on the same line in the direction of the former cash and kind lot from the corner of the factory, thence by the end of the wood-shed to the lot and the mill-pond to the said Smith's lot; thence by the said Smith's lot to the first mentioned lot;" and being the same premises described in said HAWKEY vs. Deight Avers, by his deed dated July 11, A. D. 1862, recorded in the Oxford Registry, book 51, page 465. The above described premises being subject to a mortgage given to Eleazer C. Shaw of Portland, to secure the payment of eleven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

HORATIO AUSTIN, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE. Whereas, Francis Cummings, of Albany in the County of Oxford, by his mortgage deed dated December 24, A. D. 1856, recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds, book 113, page 225, conveyed to the subscriber a certain tract of land situate in said Albany, being the south half of lot numbered seven in the fifth range of lots in said Albany, containing one hundred acres, more or less, I hereby give notice that the condition of said mortgage has been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure.

PIERRE CUMMINGS,
December 15, 1863.

S. RICHARDS, Jr.
Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Silver & Plated Ware,

SPECTACLES AND FANCY GOODS!

Opposite Methodist Church

SOUTH PARIS.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

S. W. BUTTERFIELD,

Main street and Dealer in

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS

WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Jig Sawing and turning of all kinds,

DONE WITH NEATNESS.

Manufactory at

BETHEL, MAINE.

Auctioneer's Notice.

THE subscriber having taken out license under the United States License Law, will attend to the selling of any Goods, Merchandise, or Real Estate, by auction, in any part of this district. Charges reasonable. All violations of the law will be strictly enforced.

WILLIAM SANDERSON,

P. O. Address, South Waterford.

Sweden, May 1, 1863.

FLAX AND WOOL SPINNING WHEELS.

FOR SALE CHEAP BY

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 16, 1863.

Ground Plaster

THE subscriber will continue to grind PLASTER, at WEST PARIS, the present season. He will keep constantly a supply of the best quality, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

S. B. LOCKE

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

MAY BE SEEN IN OPERATION AT

Beal's Block, Norway Village.

D. H. YOUNG, AGENT.

For Sale—Best Machine Thread.

Best Machine Twist.

Best Machine Needles.

Best Machine Oil.

Portland and New York

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

THE splendid and fast Steamships CHESAPEAKE, C. W. WILSON, and COTACAC, Capt. Sherwood, will sail further notice run as follows:

Leave Boston's Wharf, Portland every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and Pier 9 North River, New York, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, \$7, including Fare and State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer as early as 3 P. M. on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Portland.
H. R. CROMWELL & Co., New York
Portland, Dec. 5, 1862.

Portland & Boston Line.

Summer Arrangement

THE splendid new sea-going steamer Forest City, Lewis and Clark, will sail further notice, run as follows:

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M., and India wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M.

Fares in cabin, \$1 50
on deck, 1 25

N. B.—Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of families and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line much saving of time and expense may be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal baggage is given, and paid for as the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.
Portland, Me. 4, 1862.

MANHOOD,

HOW LOST? HOW RESTORED?

Just published in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents.

A LECTURE on the nature, treatment and cure of all cases of Spermatocystitis or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fatigue, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from impurity, resulting from self abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author in this admirable Lecture, clearly and fully explains the cause of the ailment, and shows how it may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, blisters, instruments, trugs or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing
DR. CHAS. J. F. KIDDER,
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4364

CAUTION

To Females in Delicate Health.

D. R. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 E. Court Street, Boston, is consulted daily for all diseases incident to the female system. Protrusion of Uterus, or falling of the womb, Fibroid Abscess, and other Morbid Disorders, are all treated on new pathological principles, and speedily relieved in a very few days. No severance of the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon regains perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no desire for greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under treatment. Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his private attention to the cure of the female system, and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Boston, July 22, 1862.

NEW TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

S. R. SHEHAN,

HAVING LOCATED HIMSELF

AT BETHEL HILL.

Will prosecute the tailoring business in all its branches.

Having had over 20 years experience as CUTTER, in the City of Portland.

And other large towns in this State, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction in all cases; and he hopes, by prompt attention to the wants of the public, to merit a share of patronage.

WANTED immediately, four young ladies to learn the trade.

Particular attention paid to Cutting Garments, to be made out of the shop.

All garments made at this establishment, warranted to give entire satisfaction.

S. R. SHEHAN,

Bethel, Sept. 15th, 1862.

Bounties, and Back Pay

DECEASED SOLDIERS.

PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

Mothers, Children, and Disabled Soldiers.

BY

CHARLES C. SANDERSON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, NOR